

War Spirit Wins Illinois

State Is Birthplace of Lincoln
Chautauqua Movement
That Is Sounding Call to
Arms From New Orleans
to Duluth

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The enormous rural Chautauqua movement which has evolved in several summers to its present nation-wide importance has been traced to its source, Alonzo E. Wilson, head of the Lincoln Chautauquas, with headquarters in this city, is the originator of the itinerant tent forum, university playground and lecture platform, and Illinois is its natural habitat.

The twenty-two crews of Lincoln Chautauquas have just moved north, with their canvas canopies, after covering the South. A dozen rival Chautauquas operate in the same field, and it is a poor village that is denied its midsummer indulgence. Senators Kenyon and Kern, Richmond P. Hobson and Vice-President Marshall have been the 42-centime-re orators of the season.

"Next to Hobson, who is a favorite, Lincoln McConnell has been the war booster on our circuit, with his broadcasts on 'The Kaiser and the Devil,'" Alonzo E. Wilson told The Tribune correspondent. "McConnell's work has been so successful that the War Department sent a recruiting officer along with his Chautauqua crew, and in one Southern village alone sixteen recruits were enlisted."

Lining the drafted boys up on the village platform is now the order of the day. The Army Y. M. C. A. also cooperates with these moving camps. The War Department propaganda has taken hold here. Manager Wilson has made a direct bid for patriotic results, as witness his far-flung announcement:

"The spirit of the Lincoln Chautauqua in your town is to be in keeping with the needs for broad, constructive service which has been urged by the President of the United States since it became apparent that the Stars and Stripes would again be unfurled in battle. Then let every one strive to make the Chautauqua a real factor for the promotion of patriotism."

Call to Arms
On Rural Routes

The Redpath-Harrison circuit is equally bent on a call to arms. From New Orleans to Duluth the drums beat along the rural routes.

But the Chautauqua has here invaded the grown-up towns. Larger cities are holding Chautauquas in the West, including Chicago, with three operated in the suburbs, and Milwaukee, with a six-day meet under Socialistic auspices. Presently, like Billy Sunday, the Chautauqua may invade New York.

The Lincoln Chautauqua held in Chicago several weeks ago, or rather at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station adjoining, was the "biggest ever," 12,000 people participating. Educational, concert and lecture programmes of the standard rural circuit type were given, and Chicago was "shown" the Chautauqua Idea, which the tent literature advertises as "the most American thing in America."

Two contrasting meets were accessible from here this week, the one at Manitowoc, Wis., La Follette's German town, and the other at Erie, Ill., a Mississippi Valley hamlet which is so middle-American that it

didn't know what the National Security League was spending its money for until Mr. Hobson shed a different light.

Manitowoc, Wis., turned out with a will to share the patriotic programme. Some of the glory of the lumbering days still clings about the eighty saloons of this town, which voted 90 per cent against war, according to La Follette's famous poll. Its inhabitants are mostly German-American, and the Wisconsin towns have not been supporting the Chautauquas very well this year. But Manitowoc must be in a penitent mood, for it accepted the patriotic programme with good grace.

Perhaps it was because they were very careful to applaud the appeals to their pride in American institutions that they hand-clapped vigorously at intervals, and perhaps it was because the speakers, notably Ira Landrith, were careful to aim no shafts at the German people, that the meeting had the appearance of a war rally.

Hobson's Message
To Middle West

Erie and Galena, Ill., neighboring towns near where the Mississippi flows, heard the Hobson message differently this week. Here The Tribune correspondent saw the Chautauqua Idea of 1917 delivered in rousing fashion to typical crowds of unhyphenated Americans.

Hobson interprets the Middle West to a turn. Chicago is the home not only of the curious William Hale Thompson, anti-war Mayor, but also of the peculiarly militant "Chicago Tribune." The watchword of the Illinois and Mississippi valleys is the shibboleth used in New York. As "The Chicago Tribune" and Richmond P. Hobson, hero of the Merriam, deliver it in the Erie, Ill., district it runs like this:

"We are not in this war to do some one else in favor. We are not going to play second fiddle to some European entente. We are not going to pull British chestnuts out of the fire nor to fight for territorial gains for European allies. We are in this war to gain prestige for ourselves."

"What we need now is not the next biggest fleet to England's, not the next biggest army to Germany's, but the biggest navy in the world and the biggest army in the world, in order to make the world safe for the United States."

And how the Mississippi Valley audiences eat these sentiments up! They can be aroused to militancy, not for an abstract idea, not for Belgium, not for France, not for England, but for Uncle Sam, and when a note of conquering Mexico is introduced they applaud that too. Hobson did not fail to hold up the Japanese menace. It all brought water to his big navy mill. There is patriotism and patriotism one learns on the Chautauqua circuit. The Hobson twist goes as well here as the National Security League goes badly. The farmers and villagers in the Galena and Erie tents smote their hands together joyously when Orator Hobson delivered himself of this sentiment:

"We should lead the world in declaring our aims. We should compel peace on terms laid down by us and compel it when we want it. We are feeding the world. Upon us falls the burden of carrying on the war. Let us lead, not follow. We should have a navy so great that the sovereignty of the seas shall be ours."

Korniloff Forced Death Penalty to Save Russian Army

Telegram That Caused
Posing of Brusiloff Is
Made Public

Says Terror Must End

Suspension of Offensive on All
Fronts Demanded to Per-
mit Reorganization

By James O'Donnell Bennett

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11.—The full text of the famous telegram which restored capital punishment in Russia and led to the dismissal of General Brusiloff and the appointment of General Korniloff as commander in chief of the Russian armies, has reached here.

General Korniloff sent the telegram to Premier Kerensky. It was countermanded by the acting Minister of War, Boris Savinkoff. In reading the telegram, it must be remembered that it was written from the battle front by a practical soldier who consented to deceive neither himself nor Kerensky regarding the seriousness of the crisis.

"Leaderless soldiers are in full flight from the fields which are not even regular battle fields," the message read. "There exists endless terror and shame such as never have been known since the creation of the Russian armies."

"Either these desertions en masse must cease and the revolutionary government abolish this shameful infamy, or, if that is impossible, the inexorable course of history will bring to the head of the nation other men who will be able to exterminate the shame but at the same time will destroy the achievements of the revolution."

"This would mean the country's ruin. I, General Korniloff, declare that our country perishes, and I therefore demand the immediate suspension of the offensives on all fronts for the preservation of the army, thus saving the strictest discipline and thus ending the sacrifice of the lives of those heroes who deserve to see better days."

"The restoration of capital punishment is an absolute necessity. The government's mild measures have undermined the army's discipline, causing irreparable cruelties by the soldiers who became absolutely uncontrollable in their brigandizing, terrorizing and murdering. The restoration of capital punishment will save many innocent lives."

"I declare that I will never consent, as long as I remain in a responsible post, to serving as the means of my country's ruin and I will lay down all the powers of a commander unless the government approves of my proposals."

Russia to Appoint
Army Commissioners

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—M. Savinkoff, Assistant Minister of War, today announced that the government had decided, in connection with the re-establishment of iron discipline in the army, to appoint government commissioners with the troops to replace the present commissioners, who were elected. The new commissioners will exercise their authority in the domain of self-administration of the army, and control its political life, but the officers in high command will retain their exclusive power in field operations.

As a check on the infliction of capital punishment, the government commissioners will review all such sentences. M. Savinkoff also announced that it was the government's intention to fill the lists of the high command with young officers.

Russians in France
Will Be Conscripted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from the Petrograd Foreign Office to the Russian Embassy announces that the Russian Provisional Government has decided to request the compulsory enlistment of all Russian citizens of military age in France.

The cable message did not make clear whether the Russians so drafted in France would be incorporated in the Russian military already in France, fighting at the French front, or entered in the French army or be transported to Russia. It was considered likely, however, that they would serve in France.

King George Sends
Message to Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 11.—King George has sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Kerensky of Russia:

"At the beginning of the fourth year of the great conflict which still rages, and at the moment when you are re-established in the leadership of the free Russian people, I desire to assure you and them that the British peoples will never relax their efforts against our common enemies."

"In combined force, resolutely exerted by the Allies, will be found the security of an honorable peace and true liberty to the world. I recognize all that Russia is now called upon to bear, but I have faith in her power to face and overcome her formidable difficulties in this hour of trial. (Signed) 'GEORGE, R. I.'"

Russian Troops Mutiny

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10 (delayed).—Parts of a new Ukraine regiment while passing through Kiev to-day in a train on the way to the front opened fire on the Cuirassiers who were guarding the station. The Cuirassiers fired back and a battle began in which soldiers on both sides were killed or wounded.

Kerensky, the "Sun of Russia," Modest, but a Man of Fire

Continued from page 1

greeted us at every step. The railroad stations were filled to overflowing with people; the roofs and fences near by were dotted with humanity. Deputations with posters and banners welcomed us. Some of these posters carried very naive inscriptions, such, for instance, as "Long live the sun of Russia—Kerensky!" or "Long live universal disarmament!" a not very fitting sign in welcoming the head of all the armed forces of Russia. But nowhere did I see any "Down with the war" posters.

Kerensky would leave his car, receive the greetings and make a speech, practically the same everywhere. The eloquence of Kerensky is a peculiar quality. He does not at all descend to illiterate audience. He uses too many foreign words. He expresses his thoughts too abstractly. In consequence of his speeches being so long, Kerensky is a master at communicating his psychic state to his audience.

It happened more than once that the light-minded and indifferent curiosity of a crowd which gathered to see the new Minister of War turned into a stormy protest after several phrases uttered by him. And those phrases were no demagogic maxims. Kerensky might appeal to a pouring and at crowd, nor were they the words of a demagogue. Kerensky very seldom speaks of the land that ought to pass into the possession of the peasants, and never promises a speech at all costs. On the contrary, he always demands discipline, self-sacrifice and readiness of duty. And, nevertheless, his words ignite like fire.

Leader of Intellectuals

The ability to raise the crowd above its ordinary spirit is an ability characteristic of all great popular leaders. Kerensky unquestionably possesses. Therein is the main guarantee of his successes, present and future. But his power is founded on another element.

The name of Kerensky is popular not so much with the dark and ignorant soldiers of the rank and file, who are the easy prey of the first skilled agitator, as with the intellectuals of the army, such as the student volunteers, the educated regulars, the medical assistants, the lieutenants who have risen from the peasantry and laboring class, and, finally, the enormous majority of young officers. In the midst of these men Kerensky is adored, almost worshipped.

The adjutant of Kerensky told me that the War Minister was somewhat depressed by the vibrations continuously showered upon him. This pomp, this constant, solemn celebration accompanying his daily life and acts, do not delight him at all. He would be more pleased if his personality provoked less idolizing.

Such modesty is, of course, praiseworthy. But the laws of human nature are unalterable. Even when inspired with an ideal, the crowd always seeks a hero to idolize. The cult of hero worship is a human necessity. Kerensky unwittingly became the subject of such a cult. The people who found it difficult to subscribe to one or the other of the many faiths now preached among us find in the living and concrete figure of Kerensky the realization of their hopes and aspirations. And this gives him such power as no other man in Russia has possessed since the revolution.

Escaped a Multitude

In Riga Kerensky played a trick, if one may say so, on his followers. Automobiles were waiting for the minister and his suite at the main entrance of the railroad station. But he made use of a side exit, and thereby created considerable confusion and disorder in the multitude that poured out to meet him.

Only three cars were allowed to proceed to the fighting line simultaneously, for a large number of them might attract the attention of the enemy's artillery. In the first car were the presidents of the soldiers' and officers' committees. In the second, some distance behind, were Kerensky and Generals Radko-Dmitrieff and Dragomiroff. The writer was one of the passengers of the last car.

About us, on both sides of the road, stretched the usual panorama of the immediate rear—barracks for the wounded belonging to the Red Cross, two-wheeled carts concealed from the German airplanes by the use of green German airplanes, fields ploughed up to the very trenches, and an inn wrecked by the foe's guns.

Our cars stop. Kerensky, at his usual pace, races toward the communication trench. The number of his followers is growing. The commanders of the corps, of the division, members of the staff, have joined us now. Soldiers are running toward us from all directions. In vain does General Radko-Dmitrieff plead with them to disperse in order not to attract the Germans' attention. They retreat a little, then surge forward again close to Kerensky, and stare at him with eager, pressing scrutiny.

Weights Soldier's Helmet

One soldier wears a helmet of French appearance. Kerensky is interested in the helmet. He takes it off the soldier and weighs it in his hand.

"No, not at all, your helmet is heavy," Kerensky hesitates, not knowing how to address this strange visitor in the trenches, whom everybody is honoring so much. "It is very light indeed, Sir General."

"I am not a general, but a comrade," corrects Kerensky.

The soldier's features melt into a confused smile. He carefully takes his helmet from the War Minister's hands as if it were a very fragile and precious thing, and for a long while dares not to put it on his head.

Railway Workers Strike in Spain

Government Guards Line;
Will Use Military Engi-
neers to Run Trains

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Employees on the Northern Railroad went on strike at 7 o'clock last night. The government has taken precautions to prevent interruption of traffic, and military forces are guarding the strategic points along the railway line.

Most of the regular trains are running with only slight delay. One train stopped on receiving a signal from a striking railroad, but immediately resumed its journey when the signal was found to be false. The strikers and his comrades were arrested.

The secret strike committee has ordered the strikers to leave passenger trains at the first station where there are hotel facilities, and to abandon freight trains at the first station reached after receiving word that the strike had been called. The employees on other lines have not yet joined the strikers. The Minister of the Interior is reported to be visiting strategic points.

Premier Dato has announced that the ministers of the various departments believe they will be able to assure railroad service, despite the strike. Military and naval engineers will be substituted for the strikers. Serious measures have been prepared, but the government does not intend to anticipate events by repressive acts.

The Northern Railroad Company has given the men forty-eight hours to abandon the strike. If they fail to do so for the first time, began to believe in the power of the word.

Kerensky was all in perspiration. Apparently his victory was not cheaply bought. But the impression produced by this incident on the other soldiers was enormous. The "ill" regiment became healthy.

Attention Is Directed to the Illustrated Advertisement of Misses' Satin Dresses
in the Graphic Section of To-Day's "Tribune"

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

First Showing Monday

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SUITS, GOWNS, COATS and WRAPS
FOR AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL COATS and WRAPS

98.50 to 345.00

Four "Paquin" Coats
Of velvet or cloth, fur trimmed, introducing the new fitted sleeves.

One "Lanvin" Coat
Of Suede velvet with stitched cording and leather trimming in self color.

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Loose paneled model of duvetyn, fur trimmed and silver embroidered.

Three "Premet" Wraps
Two-color combination of velvet, cloth or satin, fur or velvet trimmed.

Two "Bernard" Coat-Wraps
Of duvetyn with flaring or draw string fur collar.

One "Brandt" Afternoon Wrap
Of satin, lined and trimmed with king's blue duvetyn.

Four "Aline" Wraps
Draped or embroidered, with large stole cape or tab fur collar.

Two "Maurer" Wraps
Of satin or cloth with draped yoke collar of fur, duvetyn lined.

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL SUITS

98.50 to 295.00

Five "Premet" Dressy Suits
Of cloth or velvet, featuring long coats with large fur collars.

One "Suzanne" Suit
Three-piece model of satin and fur, handsomely metallic embroidered.

Two "Brandt" Suits
Of cloth or velvet with Directoire or box coat, wool embroidered or braided.

One "Paulette" Suit
Three-piece model of duvetyn velvet with satin pantalette dress.

Also three model suits from Bulloz and one from Harris

WOMEN'S PARIS MODEL GOWNS

98.50 to 195.00

Three "Paquin" Gowns
Of satin, velvet or net are embroidered in silver, silk or wool.

Four "Aline" Gowns
For daytime or evening wear show long slender lines, richly embroidered.

Five "Suzanne" Gowns
For afternoon or dinner wear long or short sleeves, lace or embroidered tunics.

Six "Paulette" Evening Gowns
Of chiffon or velvet, also slip-on or draped Afternoon Gowns of satin.

Also two Gowns from Arnold, two from Becker and one from Lina Moulton

France to Favor U. S. Kits

Packages for Soldiers To Be
Free of Duty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Packages from home for American soldiers are to be passed by the French government duty free and without unnecessary delays for examination. The State Department announced to-night that this letter had been received from Ambassador Jusserand.

"The Minister of Finance authorizes the duty without payment of duties of parcels sent from foreign countries by private persons to soldiers of the American expeditionary corps. Other examination will be required than identification of the parcel and the transmission to the destination marked."

"The same facilities are extended to shipments made to wounded soldiers under medical attendance in hospitals. They include tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards and beverages."

"Those invoices are exempt from customs duties, statistic dues and, if any, internal revenue taxes. It need not be said that the decision applies to shipments made by the Y. M. C. A."

Urge Return of Cocchi

Italian Mission to U. S. Re-
vives Cruger Case

ROME, Aug. 10.—The members of the Italian mission to the United States, reinforced by the presence of William Marconi, one of their number, who recently arrived from America, are still urging upon the government the advisability of giving the United States some satisfaction regarding its request for the extradition of Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger.

While the difficulties of an extradition pure and simple appear insurmountable under the Italian penal code, the possibility is again being studied of permitting Cocchi to be taken to America as a witness under arrest.